(XXXIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1699.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *July* 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the legiſlature of the ſtate of North-Carolina have repreſented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that ſtate, and the remote ſituation of many of its inhabitants, it was impoſſible that they ſhould receive ſeaſonable notice to carry the money of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to the proper office, by the time limited by congreſs, and have therefore requeſted congreſs to grant ſuch further time for that purpoſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid ſtate may not be injured. And whereas it is alſo repreſented to congreſs that many perſons in the different ſtates have been prevented by unforeſeen cauſes from complying with the ſaid reſolution. And whereas it was not the intention of congreſs that individuals poſſeſſed of the ſaid bills ſhould ſuſtain any further inconvenience than ſuch as aroſe from the neceſſary cautions againſt counterfeits.

Reſolved, Therefore that all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought into the continental loan-offices before the firſt day of January next, ſhall at the election of the owners be received either on loan, or to be exchanged for other bills, and that the ſame rules and precautions as are provided for regiſtering, certifying and defacing the bills of the ſaid emiſſions, received by the reſpective commiſſioners of the loan-offices, before the firſt day of June laſt, be obſerved, in reſpect to all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought in by virtue of this reſolution, provided that each holder of ſuch bills ſhall previouſly take the following oath or affirmation, and cauſe to be delivered to the reſpective commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices, a certificate thereof, ſigned by the magiſtrate, adminiſtring the ſame.

I ——do ſwear (or ſolemnly affirm) that——dollars of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz.—— were my property or in my poſſeſſion on the firſt day of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the reſolution of congreſs, of the 2d of January, 1779, for taking the ſaid emiſſions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a diſcount.

That the commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices be authoriſed to pay off the indented certificates which they ſhall have iſſued for exchanging bills of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any perſons to whom ſuch certificates may be endorſed, provided that each endorſement ſhall be witneſſed by a magiſtrate.

That the commiſſioners of the ſeveral continental loan-offices make returns to the board of treaſury immediately after the firſt day of January next, of the amount of the bills received in their reſpective offices after the ſaid firſt day of June, to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that for this purpoſe proper bills be lodged at the ſaid offices, within ſixty days from and after the firſt day of January aforeſaid.

Whereas it will require time to provide loan-office certificates for borrowing twenty millions of dollars, in purſuance of the reſolutions of congreſs of the 29th of June laſt:

Reſolved, That loan-office certificates of any denomination already ſtruck by order of congreſs, be iſſued for the purpoſe of the ſaid loan, any thing contained in the ſaid certificates to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

SIR, *New-Windſor, July* 13, 1779.

"In my letter of the 9th, which I had the honour of addreſſing to your excellency, I informed you of the proceedings and ravages of the enemy on the Sound till that time, as far as I had been adviſed. I now take the liberty to tranſmit an extract of a letter of the 10th (No. 1.) from governor Trumbull, and of the ſame date (No. 2.) from general Parſons, by which your excellency will find that they have burnt Fairfield. I alſo tranſmit Sir George Collier's and major-general Tryon's addreſs to the inhabitants of Connecticut, delivered at the time, and copy of colonel Whiting's anſwer. The enemy's devaſtations do not ſtop here, as you will perceive by the encloſure (No. 3.) (an extract of a letter from general Parſons, of the 11th) announcing the deſtruction of Norwalk. In the ſeveral deſcents made by the enemy, the militia, from the accounts I have received, conſidering their number and the ſudden manner in which they aſſembled, acquitted themſelves with great ſpirit.

Half paſt nine o'clock, P. M.

"I this minute returned from the fort and poſts below, when I had the honour to receive your excellency's letter of the 9th, with the papers to which it refers. I have alſo to inform you, that by a letter from general Heath of the 12th, juſt come to hand, the enemy have burnt Bedford. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect and eſteem,

Your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

His excellency G. WASHINGTON.
John Jay, Eſq;

SIR, *Lebanon, July* 10, 1779.

"I received your favour of the 7th inſt. this morning, and am much obliged to your excellency for your early and ſeaſonable attention for the ſafety of this ſtate, and by ordering general Glover's brigade to afford their aid to the militia of this ſtate, which has for a conſiderable time paſt been threatened with the full vengeance of the enemy. They have made one or two unſucceſsful attempts upon New-London, but failed of putting them into execution, partly by the unfavourable weather, and partly by the alertneſs of the militia. But governor Tryon and Sir George Collier, in their late proclamation, ſeem to impute our preſervation hitherto wholly to their lenity, but now threaten the whole execution of their vengeance, and have actually began by their firſt attempt upon the defenceleſs town of New-Haven, which was ſo ſudden, as was alſo their departure, that though the militia turned out with great alertneſs, yet but few had arrived before the enemy evacuated the town. The few who were collected behaved with a proper ſpirit, and gave the enemy conſiderable annoyance. The enemy acquired but little, and moſtly ſoldiers plunder, taken from the houſes and perſons of the inhabitants. Their next attempt was upon Fairfield, where their ſtay was alſo ſhort, but their rage great, having conſumed the whole of that town to aſhes, except a very few houſes. They then embarked and put acroſs the Sound under Long-Iſland ſhore. By ſome deſerters and priſoners, we are informed their principal object is New-London, and indeed the whole of our ſea coaſts. We are, I believe, too well prepared at New-London for them to make an attempt there at this time.

"We are juſt informed by expreſs from Greenwich and Norwalk, that there is a large body of the enemy in full march from Kingſbridge up towards thoſe places.—Have no doubt your excellency will, from time to time, afford ſuch aid from the continental army, as the movements of the enemy make it neceſſary, and as may be conſiſtent with the general ſecurity.

"Some days before the receipt of your laſt, we had ſent an expreſs to your excellency, requeſting the detention of general Glover's brigade in this ſtate for the preſent, or to turn his route on the ſea-coaſt, which your timely proviſion has happily ſuperſeded.

"We have encloſed the late addreſs of Sir George Collier and major-general Tryon to the inhabitants of Connecticut. It was ſent to colonel Whiting, of the militia, near Fairfield, giving him one hour for his anſwer, but before he had time to read it half through the town was in flames. The ſhort anſwer you have encloſed. I am, with great eſteem and regard,

Your excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

His excellency JON. TRUMBULL.
General Waſhington.

DEAR GENERAL, *Norwalk, July* 10, 1779.

I arrived here laſt night, and find the fleet which tranſport the Britiſh incendiaries is returned to Huntingdon Bay, oppoſite to this town, where they now are. The troops employed for theſe purpoſes are, by the beſt information I can get, about 2000, commanded by governor Tryon. At New-Haven the few militia gathered in ſeaſon to oppoſe the enemy's progreſs, behaved with great reſolution and repulſed them in two attempts to poſſeſs themſelves of the bridge over the river weſt of the town. After this repulſe they made a circuit of about two miles and entered the town on another quarter. The militia kept conſtantly harraſſing them whilſt they continued in town, and it is probable they left it ſooner than they intended. At East-Haven a ſmart action took place between the inhabitants of the village and the enemy ſoon after landing, in which the inhabitants appeared inferior to the Britons in nothing but numbers. The loſs in killed and wounded on each ſide in theſe ſkirmiſhes is conſiderable; their numbers I have not been able to aſcertain, but, from accounts of deſerters and priſoners, about 160 of the wounded were carried on board the fleet. At Fairfield a conſiderable ſkirmiſh happened at landing, with loſs on both ſides. After the enemy had poſſeſſed themſelves of the town, they attempted to take the little fort, which was bravely and ſucceſsfully defended by lieutenant Jarvis and about 20 men, the enemy diſmounted all his cannon but one, and beat down great part of the works, but could not ſucceed in their intentions to take the fort. They have burnt Eaſt-Haven, the whole of Fairfield, except 4 houſes, and the greateſt part of Green's Farms, plundered New-Haven of every thing they could carry off. Their brutality and ſavageneſs here is unequalled by any barbarities Britons have exhibited to our notice before, during the war. The murder of old men, abuſes of women and little children, will make but a ſmall part of the black liſt. By accounts from Horſeneck, the enemy have advanced in force within one mile of that place, their numbers are ſaid to be from 6 to 8000, with 12 field-pieces, near 1000 horſe, and about 300 waggons, the numbers are doubtleſs exaggerated, but I believe they are in very conſiderable force in that quarter. I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

His excellency SAMUEL H. PARSONS.
General Waſhington.

A letter from brigadier-general Parſons, dated Wilton, July 11th, 1779.

"In my laſt, I informed that the enemy landed laſt night—At four this morning the enemy on their advance were met by the militia and ſome ſkirmiſhing enſued, but without any conſiderable effect on either ſide; at about ſix o'clock, the troops under general Wolcott and my ſmall detachment of 150 continental troops were joined, and took poſſeſſion of an eminence at the north end of the town. The enemy advanced in our front and on our left flank until about 9 o'clock, when they were checked in their progreſs, by the vigorous exertions of the parties of militia and continental troops, ſent out to oppoſe them, and, in turn, were compelled to retire from hill to hill, at ſome times in great diſorder. We continued to advance upon them, until near 11 o'clock, when a column having nearly gained our right flank, the militia in the center gave way, and retreated in diſorder. This gave the enemy poſſeſſion of our ground. General Wolcott, who commanded, exerted himſelf on this occaſion to rally the troops and bring them to order again, but without effect, until they had retired about two miles, when ſome troops being again formed, returned to the aid of the right and left wings, who had retired but a ſmall diſtance and in order. With theſe, the enemy were purſued again, and retreated with precipitation to their ſhips.

I am not yet able to aſcertain our own or the enemy's loſs; but in my next ſhall be able to give a more particular account. Of my handful of continental troops, I have loſt five men. Lieutenant Gibbs and ſix privates are wounded; I don't know of any miſſing: Some loſs the militia have ſuſtained. I am ſatisfied the loſs of the enemy muſt have been conſiderable. About twenty boats landed on the weſt ſide the harbour at 5 o'clock and immediately began to ſet fire to the buildings. They compleated burning the town about 12 o'clock: this appears to have been their ſole buſineſs, as they did not ſtay to carry off any plunder of conſiderable value.

The enemy were about 2000, our numbers between 900 and 1100. I am, dear general,

Your obedient ſervant,

His excellency SAMUEL H. PARSONS.
General Waſhington.

By commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North-America, and major-general WILLIAM TRYON, commanding his majeſty's land-forces on a ſeparate expedition.

ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS of CONNECTICUT.

THE ungenerous and wanton inſurrection againſt the ſovereignty of Great-Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of deſperate and deſigning men, for private purpoſes, might well juſtify in you every fear, which conſcious guilt could form reſpecting the intentions of the preſent armament.

Your towns, your property, yourſelves, lie ſtill within the graſp of that power, whoſe forbearance you have ungenerouſly conſtrued into fear; but whoſe lenity has perſiſted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the moſt unworthy imputation.

The exiſtence of a ſingle habitation on your defenceleſs coaſt ought to be a conſtant reproof to your ingratitude. Can the ſtrength of your whole province cope with the force which might at any time be poured through every diſtrict in your country? You are conſcious it cannot. Why then will you perſiſt in a ruinous and ill judged reſiſtance? We have hoped that you would recover from the phrenzy which has diſtracted this unhappy country; and we believe the day to be now come, when the greater part of this continent begin to bluſh at their deluſion. You, who lie ſo much in our power, afford the moſt ſtriking monument of our mercy, and therefore ought to ſet the firſt example of returning to allegiance.

Reflect on what gratitude requires of you; if that is inſufficient to move you, attend to your own intereſt; we offer you a refuge againſt the diſtreſs which you univerſally acknowledge broods with encreaſing and intolerable weight over all your country.

Leaving you to conſult with each other upon this invitation, we do now declare, that whoſoever ſhall be found, and remain in peace at his uſual place of reſidence, ſhall be ſhielded from any inſult either in perſon or property, excepting ſuch as bear offices either civil or military under your preſent uſurped governments; of whom it will be further required, that they ſhall give proof of their penitence and ſubmiſſion; and they ſhall then partake the like immunity.

Thoſe whoſe folly and obſtinacy may ſlight this favourable warning, muſt take notice, that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity which their inveteracy would now render blameable.

GIVEN on board his majeſty's ſhip Camilla in the Sound, July 4, 1779. GEORGE COLLIER,
WM. TRYON.

Colonel Whiting's anſwer to the flag from general Tryon.

Connecticut having nobly dared to take up arms againſt the cruel deſpotiſm of Britain, and the flames having preceded their anſwer to your flag, they will perſiſt to oppoſe, to their utmoſt, the power exerted againſt injured innocence.

July 7, ſun-ſet. SAMUEL WHITING, col. com.
Major-general Tryon.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

A return of the killed and wounded of the light-infantry at the ſtorm of Stony-Point, under the command of Brigadier-general Wayne, July 15, 1779.

Colonel Febiger's regiment. Killed, 1 ſergeant, 6 privates. Wounded, 7 ſergeants, 1 corporal, 29 privates.

Colonel Butler's regiment. Killed, 1 ſergeant, 2 privates. Wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 ſergeants, 2 corporals, 25 privates.

Colonel Meigs's regiment. Killed, 3 privates. Wounded, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ſergeant, 6 privates.

Major Hull's detachment. Killed, 2 privates. Wounded, 1 lieutenant, 4 privates.

Total killed, 2 ſergeants, 13 privates.

Total wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 10 ſergeants, 3 corporals, 64 privates.

By order of the general,

BENJAMIN FISHBOURN, A. D. Camp.

Fort Montgomery, July 21, 1779.

(A true copy.)

General return of the prisoners taken at Stony-Point.

Officers sent to Easton on parole. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 12 lieutenants, 4 enfigns, 1 conductor of artillery, 1 aſſiſtant-ſurgeon.

Officers and privates wounded and ſent in. 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 1 ſurgeon, 39 privates.

Left at Kakeat. 9 privates. 2 attendants.

Sent to Eaſton. 441 privates, 25 ſervants to officers.

Total, 543.

ABRAHAM SKINNER, D. Com. Priſoners.

Coſhen, July 20, 1779. *(Copy.)*

Return of the enemy's killed.

1 Captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 ſergeants, 3 corporals, 50 privates. Total 63.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

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IN CONGRESS, *July* 26, 1779.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of congreſs be given to his excellency general Waſhington, for the vigilance, wiſdom, and magnanimity, with which he hath conducted the military operations of theſe ſtates, and which are, among many other ſignal inſtances, manifeſted in his orders for the late glorious enterprize and ſucceſsful attack on the enemy's fortreſs on the banks of Hudſon's river.

Reſolved, That the thanks of congreſs be preſented to brigadier-general Wayne, for his brave, prudent, and ſoldierly conduct, in the ſpirited and well conducted attack of Stony-Point.

Reſolved, That congreſs entertain a proper ſenſe of the good conduct of the officers and ſoldiers under the command of brigadier-general Wayne, in the aſſault of the enemy's works at Stony-Point, and highly commend the coolneſs, diſcipline and firm intrepidity exhibited on the occaſion.

Reſolved, That lieut. col. Fleury and major Steward, who by their ſituation, in leading the two attacks, had a more immediate opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, have by their perſonal atchievements exhibited a bright example to their brother-ſoldiers, and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgment of the United States.

Reſolved, That congreſs warmly approve and applaud the cool determined ſpirit with which lieut. Gibbons and lieut. Knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cauſe of their country.

Reſolved, That a medal emblematical of this action be ſtruck. That one of gold be preſented to brigadier-general Wayne, and a ſilver one to lieut. col. Fleury and major Steward.

Reſolved, That a brevet of captain be given to lieut. Gibbons and lieut. Knox:

That the brevet of captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the general's letter and volunteer aid to brigadier-general Wayne:

That congreſs approve the promiſes of reward made by brigadier-general Wayne, with the concurrence of the commander in chief to the troops under his command:

That the value of the military ſtores, taken at Stony-Point, be aſcertained and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in ſuch manner and proportion as the commander in chief ſhall preſcribe.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 30.

SAMUEL CHASE, Eſq; was, on Monday laſt, elected without oppoſition a delegate to repreſent this city in General Aſſembly, in the room of JOHN BRICE, Eſq; reſigned.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, Dean's-Foreſt, July 18.

"You will no doubt, ere this reaches you, hear of the ſignal and important reduction of the enemies works at King's-Ferry, which was effected in the morning of the 16th inſtant, at two o'clock; the plan was noble, and as well conducted; general Wayne commanded, and received a ſlight wound; ſome few officers of inferior rank wounded, not badly; our whole loſs does not exceed twenty killed and thirty wounded, the enemy's nearly the ſame, together with 500 priſoners, conſiſting of a regiment, one company of artillery, and two or three companies of grenadiers, with their arms, equipage, and baggage, ſix double fortified 18 pounders iron, five long 12 braſs, two royal howitz, &c. a good deal of proviſions, rum, &c."

MR. GREEN,

YOU are deſired to give the following inſtructions, on behalf of 300 voters of Anne-Arundel county, to the delegates of the ſaid county, a place in your paper.

Your's, A. B.

To the DELEGATES of ANNE-ARUNDEL county.

GENTLEMEN,

WE your conſtituents, indubitably entitled to give you inſtructions, as to your conduct in the general aſſembly, think proper to exerciſe that right at this time. A bill "for the relief of certain nonjurors on the terms therein mentioned" has been publiſhed, and, we ſuppoſe, for our conſideration and judgment, on the propriety of its being paſſed into a law.

We therefore inſtruct you to oppoſe and vote againſt the ſaid bill, and any bill of the ſame nature and ſubſtance.

That you oppoſe and vote againſt any bill for the repeal of the law, impoſing the treble tax, and creating diſabilities on nonjurors, or any bill for the general relief of all nonjurors.

That you oppoſe any bill to relieve from the treble tax (as levied by the ſupply bill paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly) and from other diſabilities, ſuch nonjurors as have manifeſted an inimical or unfriendly diſpoſition to the liberty and independence of the United ſtates, or to ſuch who by their advice, influence, conduct, or example, have weakened the reſiſtance and efforts of America.

We inſtruct you to vote for relief to ſuch nonjurors, who omitted to take the teſt, from ignorance, or the perſuaſion, influence, example, or conduct, of others their ſuperiors in abilities, fortune, or ſtation.

Our will when known ought to regulate your conduct, but on this occaſion, we think proper to inform you of the reaſons, which influence our judgment.

1ſt. By the propoſed bill every burthen impoſed, and the greater part of the diſabilities created, on nonjurors, will be taken off men, who have ever manifeſted an inimical diſpoſition to the liberty and happineſs of this country: men who uniformly oppoſed every meaſure adopted by congreſs, the conventions, or aſſemblies of this ſtate; men who oppoſed the commercial oppoſition, condemned our reſiſtance by arms, refuſed to contribute money to purchaſe military ſtores, denied their perſonal ſervices in the field, and oppoſed the aſſociation to defend our liberties by arms; men who depreciated our currency, oppoſed the declaration of independence, and the alliance with France, and by their conduct, influence, and example, weakened the reſiſtance and efforts of America, and countenanced and encouraged her enemies.

2d. We believe the commencement of the war and its continuance may be, in great part, attributed to the miſrepreſentations, acts, and conduct, of the tories, and therefore the heavy taxes neceſſarily impoſed to carry on the war, and for the redemption of our currency, have been in great meaſure brought on us by them; wherefore in juſtice they ought to pay more to the expences of the war.

3dly. The whigs riſked their property and lives, if Great-Britain had ſucceeded; the tories riſked nothing: the whigs encountered all the dangers, fatigue, and hardſhips of the war; many were killed, and many loſt their fathers, ſons, and huſbands, in the field, while the tories and their families enjoyed eaſe and pleaſure at home; wherefore they ought to pay more than the whigs.

4thly. The relief propoſed is impolitic during the continuance of the war. It will be imputed by the tories and Great-Britain to fear, it will diſhearten the whigs, and encourage the tories.

5thly. The bill does not afford relief to many who ought to be the objects of it.

We alſo think proper to inſtruct you to endeavour to procure an amendment to that part of the militia law, which exempts thoſe, who have found ſubſtitutes, for three years, or during the war, from all militia duty within this ſtate. We think that no man ſhould be exempted from militia duty within the ſtate, in caſe the ſame ſhould be invaded, and are of opinion ſuch exemption may endanger the ſafety of the ſtate. The other privileges of not being liable to ſervice out of the ſtate, and to attend on days of tute; if deemed otherwiſe, let part of the ſubſtitute money be returned from the public treaſury.

14 July, 1779.

Annapolis, July 28, 1779.

MR. GREEN,

IT having been reported that I delivered to Mr. Goddard, the queries printed in the Maryland Journal, ſaid to be wrote by gen. Lee, I declare upon my honour, that no letter, paper, or meſſage, did I receive from him for Mr. Goddard, or any other printer, nor did I deliver any, or make uſe of any arguments to induce a publication of them; for whatever my opinion may have been of the judgment of the court-martial reſpecting gen. Lee's conduct at Monmouth, yet I owe more to the Saviour of America, than to have been inſtrumental in any attempts that might tend to leſſen his merit—but to remove every impreſſion that may have been made to my prejudice reſpecting the ſaid publication, be pleaſed to inſert in your next paper the encloſed letters, with this declaration, and oblige your humble ſervant, D. JENIFER.

SIR, *Baltimore-town, July 22, 1779.*

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform you, that the gentlemen of this town who have read your declaration, are perfectly ſatisfied and convinced, that you neither aſſiſted Mr. Goddard with papers nor advice reſpecting the late queries political and military.

Your obedient ſervant,

To col. D. Jenifer. SAM. SMITH.

SIR, *Stepney, July 24, 1779.*

I WROTE you the 13th current from Port-Tobacco, and was in hopes that ere this you would have cleared up the report which has been circulated to my prejudice; of not only being the bearer of gen. Lee's queries to the preſs, but alſo of uſing arguments to induce a publication thereof. As both theſe aſſertions are as falſe as God is true; and as I held no converſation with you, or any other perſon in Baltimore town, of a private nature, I expect your candour will oblige you to do immediate juſtice, to your moſt humble ſervant,

D. JENIFER.

P S. I have been at Baltimore to have the matter there cleared up, but your ſiſter, Miſs Goddard, informed me you were at Annapolis, and when I got there, you had again ſet out for Baltimore, which obliges me to wait your anſwer.

Mr. William Goddard.

SIR, *Annapolis, July 26, 1779.*

HAD I received your letter of the 13th inſtant, I ſhould not only have returned you an immediate anſwer, but have done you juſtice in the Baltimore paper—for neither letter, paper, or meſſage did you deliver me from gen. Lee—nor did you make uſe of any arguments to induce a publication of the queries you mention. We had no converſation whatever which we need wiſh to be concealed from a candid public. What I have now haſtily written you, is moſt ſacredly true, and I ſhall be ever ready to prove it on oath, if ſuch a meaſure ſhould hereafter appear neceſſary for the further vindication of your character.

I am, Sir, with great regard,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Col. Jenifer. W. GODDARD.

July 26, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of ſix *fieri facias* iſſued from the general court, amounting in the whole to twenty eight hundred and thirty-ſix pounds, ten ſhillings, ſterling money, debt and damages, and alſo thirty-two pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and eight pence halfpenny, current money, there will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, to the higheſt bidder, for ready caſh, at the late dwelling plantation of James Chalmers, late of Kent county, one thouſand acres of land, all adjoining the dwelling plantation, except one piece, which James Chalmers purchaſed of Henry Phillips, which is near the other, all the ſaid land the property of the aforeſaid James Chalmers, and ſold to ſatisfy unto Thomas Gaſſaway and Benjamin Harwood, ſucceſſors of John Clapham and William Eddis, their ſeveral debts, damages, and coſts, agreeable to the judgments obtained by the aforeſaid Thomas Gaſſaway and Benjamin Harwood againſt the aforeſaid James Chalmers, before the judges of the general court, held at Talbot county court-houſe, the ſecond Tueſday of April laſt.

w3 KINVIN WROTH,
ſub-ſheriff of Kent county.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Montgomery county, July 18, 1779.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a likely mulatto ſlave named SANGO, about five feet high, wears his own hair, which he keeps combed; he appears to be about twenty years of age, is very ſenſible and active; he had on a claret coloured cloth coat, red cloth waiſtcoat, country linen ſhirt and breeches, pretty much worn, thread ſtockings, country made ſhoes and braſs buckles, a caſtor hat, which he generally wears cocked up; he has taken with him a country fulled coat of a drab colour. It is probable he may ſteal a horſe, and make either for camp or the Carolinas. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home.

3w JAMES PERRY.

N B. I underſtand that he frequently declared, ſome little time before he went off, that ſome body had offered him a conſiderable ſum and find him a horſe to go off with him; I am apprehenſive he has embraced the offer, and it is likely the perſon intends to make ſale of him.

Annapolis, July 22, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, every day, from half paſt two till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

Annapolis, July 23, 1779.

IMPORTED in the brig Tom Johnſon, captain M'Kirdy, from Nantes, and to be SOLD, on Saturday the 31ſt inſtant, at the ſtore of Wallace and Davidſon,

A CARGO of GOODS, conſiſting of the following articles: Linens, woollens, calicoes, linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, ſail-cloth, cordage, ſhip chandlery, window-glaſs, earthen and glaſs ware, iron ware, lead and ſhot, ſtationary, hats, Madeira wine, claret, rum, brandy, loaf ſugar, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, alum, copperas, fig-blue, mens and womens ſhoes, china, grindſtones, and ſalt.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, ſome time in May, a BAY MARE, branded S C. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſtant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14½ hands high, branded on the near buttock E G. There are ſome ſaddle marks, he has two white feet, is ſhod all round, trots very hard, and has a ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive, if taken within this ſtate, fifty dollars, and if out of the ſtate, one hundred dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SELBY.

Annapolis, July 23, 1779.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber,

TWO ſtrong able HORSES, that will anſwer for the ſaddle or gears.

w3 WILLIAM WILKINS.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE,

A SILVER TABLE SPOON, marked W M maker's mark E B. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the printer.

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.

THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH SCOTT, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, one black and four white SHEEP and one LAMB, each with one ear cropt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

LOST by the ſubſcriber,

THE Proceedings of the ancient TUESDAY CLUB, bound in parchment; ſeveral of the leaves are looſe. Whoever will deliver them to him at his office, ſhall receive forty dollars for their trouble.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.